## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

- 1. (Currently Amended) A method of determining the oil eontent <u>fraction</u> of a fluid emulsion comprising heavy oil and water comprising the steps of:
  - (a) providing a low field NMR relaxometer;
  - (b) measuring and recording the T<sub>2</sub> relaxation spectrum of the emulsion at a temperature allowing recovery of the T<sub>2</sub> spectrum of the heavy oil;
  - (c) determining a T2 cutoff value;
  - (d) measuring the total amplitude of the spectrum at  $T_2$  times less than and equal to the  $T_2$  cutoff value ( $A_{oil}$ ); and
  - (e) converting A<sub>oil</sub> to a weight value by dividing A<sub>oil</sub> by the amplitude index of an oil standard of known weight (AI<sub>oil</sub>).
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the temperature is about 30°C and the T<sub>2</sub> cutoff value is about 10 milliseconds.
- 3. (Currently Amended) A method of determining the water content fraction of a fluid emulsion comprising heavy oil and water comprising the steps of:
  - (a) providing a low field NMR relaxometer;
  - (b) measuring and recording the T2 relaxation spectrum of the emulsion;
  - (c) determining a T2 cutoff value;
  - (d) measuring the total amplitude of the spectrum at  $T_2$  times greater than the  $T_2$  cutoff value  $(A_w)$ ; and
  - (e) converting A<sub>w</sub> to a weight value by dividing A<sub>w</sub> by the amplitude index of a water standard of known weight (AI<sub>w</sub>).
- 4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 3 further comprising the steps of determining the total weight of the sample and determining the oil content fraction of the emulsion by subtracting the water content fraction of the sample from the total weight of the sample.

- 5. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for determining the oil content fraction of a flowing fluid emulsion comprising heavy oil and water comprising:
  - (a) a low field NMR relaxometer having a NMR magnet positioned in proximity to a channel through which the emulsion flows, said relaxometer for measuring the T<sub>2</sub> spectrum of a the sample;
  - (b) means connected to the relaxometer for measuring total  $T_2$  amplitude below a  $T_2$  cutoff value value, wherein a substantial portion of the spectrum attributable to the oil is at  $T_2$  values less than or equal to the  $T_2$  cutoff value; and
  - (c) means for converting the total T2 amplitude value to a weight value.
- 6. (Original) The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the T<sub>2</sub> cutoff value value is about 10 milliseconds.
- 7. (Original) The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the relaxometer operates at less than about 2 MHz.
- 8. (Original) The apparatus of claim 7 wherein the relaxometer operates at about 1 MHz.
- 9. (Original) The apparatus of claim 5 further comprising a heater for heating the emulsion flow.
- 10. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for determining the oil eontest <u>fraction</u> of a fluid emulsion comprising heavy oil and water comprising:
  - (a) means for obtaining a sample of the emulsion;
  - (b) a low field NMR relaxometer for measuring the T2 spectrum of the sample;
  - (c) means connected to the NMR relaxometer for measuring total  $T_2$  amplitude below a  $T_2$  cutoff value, wherein a substantial portion of the spectrum attributable to the oil is at  $T_2$  values less than or equal to the  $T_2$  cutoff value;

4

- (d) means for converting the total T2 amplitude value to a weight value.
- 11. (Currently Amended) A method of determining the oil content- fraction and water content fraction of a fluid emulsion comprising heavy oil and water comprising the steps of:
  - (a) providing a low field NMR relaxometer;
  - (b) measuring and recording the T<sub>2</sub> relaxation spectrum of the emulsion at a temperature allowing recovery of the T<sub>2</sub> spectrum of the heavy oil;
  - (c) determining a T2 cutoff value;
  - (d) measuring the total amplitude of the spectrum at T<sub>2</sub> times less than and equal to the T<sub>2</sub> cutoff value (A<sub>oil</sub>);
  - (e) converting A<sub>oil</sub> to a weight value by dividing A<sub>oil</sub> by the amplitude index of an oil standard of known weight (AI<sub>oil</sub>);
  - (f) measuring the total amplitude of the spectrum at  $T_2$  times greater than the  $T_2$  cutoff value  $(A_w)$ ; and
  - (g) converting  $A_w$  to a weight value by dividing  $A_w$  by the amplitude index of a water standard of known weight (AI<sub>w</sub>).